### INJURY TO BUSINESS.

JUST WHAT THE INACTION MEANS.

BENATORS ARE INJURING MILLIONS OF PERSONS TO PROTECT THOUSANDS.

One of the committee which went to Washington to present the petition of New-York business men for repeal, yesterday expressed athe sentiment of

the committee as follows: "In regard to this question of repeal, it seems to be the idea of some of the Senators that the Government of the United States has no right to paralyze the industry of 140,000 people. The present position of the Senate of the United States is one that is paralyzing, directly and indirectly, the industries of seventy millions of people. ness that is being done is in the neighborhood of one-half of what it should be. Mills are closed throughout the country, throwing millions of people out of employment and reducing the wages of those who are working; reducing the price of product of the farmers, and an uncertainty now exists which has prevented the placing of orders for goods for spring delivery, in all kinds and classes of trade. What is the consequence? to-day millions of people in this coun ginning of a long winter, the coffers of the wagecarner exhausted, and no visible means of support before him, all on account of the present attitude of the Senate in regard to the Silver Repeal bill. If a body like the Senate can so aid in the ing of the industries of a great country like ours. situation has reached a very serious point.

"If, on the other hand, the Silver bill were repealed, it would restore confidence and bring into the market time money, which is absolutely required in running these mills, etc. It would put the wage-earner at work, and give him an opportunity to pay a portion of the indebtedness which he has contracted in his idle months during the summer and fall, and prepare him for the coming winter. Otherwise we cannot tell what the consequences may be. It is pretty hard for a man to see his wife and children suffering with nunger and cold, and it is apt to make him desperate, and inclined to resort to extreme measures. Want on the part of a man's little ones, to see them and his wife lack proper food, proper fuel to warm them, and proper clothing, deprives him of his good common sense and reason, as a rule and his responsibility ceases.

Another important factor in the sliver question is the enormous amount of foreign silver that comes to this country and is sold to our Government. I know of one plant in Newark which last year produced seven million ounces of silver from foreign ores; otherwise, ores produced in Mexico and South America. When you take into consideration the enormous quantity of silver that is consumed in the arts in this country, are you not of the epinton that if we had a duty on silver produced of foreign ores it would enable us to consume the entire production of this country at a good price, and prevent the importing of for-

eign ores and refined silver? "I was talking some time ago with some gentlemen who were at Brussels at the Monetary ference, and they were of the opinion that if this country would stop the purchase of silver, and make a loan of one hundred or two hundred millions of bonds, in gold, and payable in gold, these bonds being sold abroad, on account of this country having little or no debt, would be sold at once, and bring all the foreign countries to their senses, and we would come then to a legitimate value of silver, equalizing the money question all over the world." the world.

JEWELLERS URGE REPEAL.

The New-York Jewellers' Association has sent to Senator Hill:

"The New-York Jewellers' Association, representing a large and influential body of manufacturers and wholesale dealers, would most respectfully call your attention and that of your fellow Senators, to the stagnation that has prevailed in our trade during the past three months; and the most un-precedented condition from which employer and employe alike are suffering. Factories, which during ordinary panics have been able to run on short time, have this season been compelled to shut down completely. With the winter rapidly approaching, the condition of the bench-worker can easily be

"Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind that the favorable action of the House of Representatives upon the repeal of the Silver bill did, in a measure, restore confidence and cause an improve-ment in our trade conditions, and for a time gave e to the manufacturer and merchant, we cannot but look with impatience upon the long delay of the Senate to reach a conclusion in reference to the aforesaid bill. This delay seems to have paralyzed the improvement which was manifest a few

favorably upon the bill that has been under dis-cussion so long by the honorable body of which you are a member."

THE JAMES T. HALL COMPANY FAILS.

The James T. Hall Company, painting and decorating, at No. 160 Fifth-ave., has been unable to raise mey to meet maturing obligations, and yesterday James T. Hall, the vice-president, was appointed receiver of the concern on the application of Mr. Hall and Edward H. Milligan, the treasurer. The npany has property to the amount of \$75,000 in this State. Application has also been made in New Jersey for a receiver, it being a New-Jersey corporation. The business was started in 1885 by James T. Hall, and incorporated in August, 1891, with a capital stock of \$125,000. Walter Luttgen, of the August Belmont Company, was president. A few months ago the company's inventory showed assets of \$25,000, liabilities \$72,000.

THANKING SENATORS HOAR AND LODGE. Boston, Oct. 11.-The Stock Exchange to-day sent asking immediate action on the Silver Repeal bill. Senators George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge

#### RANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

ong the passengers on the American steamship New-York, which sailed for Southampton vesterhis party; General C. D. Flagg, Surgeon-General Farrell, Colonel A. Feez, Major S. M. Maycock, R. E., Dr. Oronhyatekha, the Rev. G. F. Pentecost, Major E. W. Reddick, Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, the Rev. Charles F. Raine, Count Strickland, Lady Adeline Strickland, and Nathanier Vesey.

On the White Star steamship Majestic were Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, the Rev dive of Egypt; ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland; H. Carter, Major Cosby and family, the Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones, the Hon. Michael Herbert, of the Eritish Embassy, the Rev. Richard Kennedy, Captain Aifred Kent, G. C. Yeo, and Joseph S. Whistler.

AN ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR DRUMMOND

Professor Henry Drummond, of Glasgow University, and the author of "The Greatest Thing in World," will make his farewell address in Chickering Hall on Friday evening, October 20, under the auspices of The Students' Movement. Professor Drummond while on a visit here in 1887 made dress made a powerful impression, and it was due dress made a powerful impression, and it was due to Professor Drummond that the Students' Club, now at No. 136 Lexington-ave., was organized. The students will give the Professor a reception in the afternoon of October 20. On the next day he will sail for England.

## TO DISCUSS THE CITY'S MILK SUPPLY.

The Section on Diseases of Children of the Academy of Medicine will hold a meeting this evening at 8:15 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be the means of obtaining a fresh and uncontaminated milk supply for New-York. The cor mittee appointed in May to formulate rules for the guidance of dairymen in the proper care and handling of milk will make its report, and the plans of an improved dairy will be presented. Though the milk supply of New-York is now better than that of any other large city in the world, there is still room for improvement in certain directions.

A QUESTION OF POWER.

THE MAYOR AND THE CONTROLLER HAVE A TILT IN THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

MR. GILROY DENIES MR. MYERS'S RIGHT TO DEFEAT PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES-AN AP-PEAL TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The estimates of the Police Department were first ndertook the task of showing that the sum of 1821 was \$5,309.806. Among the items upon which great stress was laid was \$500,000 for establishing his resignation from the board. a new system of signalling. The discussion of this request brought out an objection from Controller to continue a governor. Myers, who opposed the expenditure of so large a idea of the methods to be employed or the ultithe Controller refused to sanction it.

"I want to know what they propose doing," he the matter is now presented it would be better, I think, to put in a nominal sum and keep the item alive until we come to the final estimates

Mayor Gilroy demurred to this. He called for a vote, and the item was approved, the Controller voting alone in the negative. The Mayor declared im was allowed.

The Controller remarked that the vote must be unanimous, and mildly suggested that his own vote was necessary. The Mayor plumply denied the defeat provisional estimates. This was the first time that the veto power of the Controller has board. been questioned in the Board of Estimate. A similar question came up in the Sinking Fund Commission, in the matter of the approval of the Dock Department's plans for North River improvements, and was then referred to the Cor-The Controller disputed the poration Counsel. Mayor's interpretation of the law.

Mayor Gilroy adhered to his declaration and appealed to Corporation Counsel Clark, who sat

lirectly opposite the Controller.
"Isn't this the law?" asked the Mayor.
"Certainly," replied Mr. Clark "The Controller cannot defeat a provisional estimate by his single

"Then I order the item inserted." said the Mayor. sententiously, "unless you can show me that the

The Consolidation act was produced and was found to read that "the board shall annually, be-tween the first day of August and the first day of November, meet, and, by the affirmative vote of all its members, make a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city of New-York."

The law proved to be plainly against the opinion of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, but the Mayor was equal to the occasion. He said: Nevertheless, I shall hold to my ruling, and the motion is adopted. I suppose, however, that you (to the Controller) will have the right to oppose the item on the final vote

The Controller made no reply. The other items passed were \$5,046,497 for salaries, \$90,000 for supplies and \$6,750 for rents. The aggregate allowed the Police Department was

President Adolph L. Sanger and several other members of the Board of Education asked for \$4,979,106 for maintaining the public schools of the city next year. The sum of \$3,671,155 was allowed for salaries, nearly all that was requested, but the ine was drawn on supplies and repairs.

President McClellan of the Board of Aldermen objected to the item of \$110,000 for teaching German, Italian and music in the common schools, but without success.

out success.

"We will give the schoolship St. Mary's \$20,000, the same as last year," said the Mayor, "but I want to say right here that if the law did not compel me to do it I wouldn't give 20 cents."

About \$10,000,000 more was placed in the provisional budget yesterday, bringing up the total voted in the three days' sittings to \$25,000,000. The State tax, which will probably reach \$5,000,000, must be added to this. The grand total of the budget of 1894 cannot fall much short of \$40,000,000.

WESTERN UNION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS-THE OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

About two dozen stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company attended the annual meeting yesterday. Colonel J. C. Reiff, the genial stockholder who usually enlivens these meetings by more or less irritating questions, was conspicuous by his absence. It was feared in Wall weeks ago.
This association, therefore, urgently requests
Street that the Colonel must have sold out on
last winter's "boom" in the stock. The annual report was read by President Eckert and was the financial columns. The following board of directors was elected: Thomas T. Eckert, John Van Horne, John T. Terry, Russell Sage, Alonzo B. Cornell, Samuel Sloan, Robert C. Clowry, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, John G. Moore, Percy R. Pyne, Charles Lanter, Austin Corbin, J. Pierpont Morgan, John Hay, William D. Bishop, Collis P. Huntington, George B. Roberts, Charles F. Mayer, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Clendenin, Henry M. Flagler, Henry B. Hyde, W. Murray Crane, John Jacob Astor, Oliver Ames, 2d. George Blibss, Louis Fitzgerald, C. Sidney Shepard and J. B. Van Every.

The six men last mentioned are new members of the board, filling the vacancies caused by the death or retirement of Jay Gould, Dr. Norvin Green, Frederick L. Ames, Erastus Wiman, Sidney Shepard and Henry Weaver, of London. The directors met after the stockholders' meeting and re-elected the officers. J. Pierpont Morgan, John Hay, William D. Bishop,

PLANS FOR THE NEW CLINIC PERFECTED.

THE REALTH COARD'S APPROVAL OF THE SCHEME FOR THE BETTER DETECTION OF CONTAGIOUS LISEASES.

President Charles G. Wilson, at the meeting of the Health Board yesterday afternoon, formulated the Health Board yesterday afternoon, formulated the details of the plan for the establishment of a new John N. Holmes and John N. Holmes and John N. Holmes and John N. Holmes and States where there is strife, disorder and civil and Telephone to respondent and Telephone to appellant Assume and the Most North No least twice a week. These arrows are the second of their eminence and will be chosen by reason of their eminence and appellant. Arrowed by A. Grubber for appellant, S. Host ability as practitioners. In all probability they will ability as practitioners. In all probability they will be found among the professors and experts of 63, 94, 90, 74, 75. to take with them their classes, instructor and pu plls of course rigidly observing the restrictions of the department as to dress and disinfection

The board also agreed to the appointment of an interne to each hospital. The interne will act as an Jassistant-resident physician without salary, although he will live in the hospital. His appointment lasts for three months. Everywhere among physicians the movement has received the heartiest indorsement, and the practical operation of this new system is being watched with keen interest by the profession. Dr. Joneph H. Winters and Dr. John Winters Brennan are the first two physicians appointed to serve on the visiting staff.

CHILDREN MAY HAVE CAUGHT SMALLPOX The case of John Lally, found on a bench in Central Park, suffering from smallpox, is just now Contagious Diseases. Lally came to New-York from Hoboken on Monday afternoon and, going to one of the city hospitals, asked for treatment. He was told to call later in the day. To kill time he went to Central Park. There he remained for upward of an hour, with a crowd of little children daying around him, while nurses were wheeling infants in perambulators up and down the walks. The wife of a well-known merchant downtown noticed the blotches on Lally's face. She hurried away to the drive, and there told her suspicions away to the drive, and there told her suspicions to Dr. John P. Davin, of No. 571 West Flifty-sixthst. At a glance he saw that Lally had smallpox, and he drove all the children and nurses to a safe distance until an inspector from the Health Department arrived and took Lally away.

Dr. Doty is now engaged in the apparently impossible task of tracing the identity of the children who played around Lally's knees.

Two cases of smallpox were reported yesterday: Annie Gille, thirty-five years old, of No. 525 Greenwich-st., and Raphael De Blasse, forty-four years old, of No. 38 Cherry-st.

EXPELLED FROM BOTH CLUBS. THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

A GOVERNOR OF THE EACQUET OFFERED HIS RESIGNATION BECAUSE OF DELAY IN

TAKING THIS STEP. Frank Ellison will go to State prison an ex-He has been expelled from the Manhattan and the Racquet and Tennis clubs since his taken up by the Board of Estimate vesterday, and president Martin, aided by Commissioner McClave, of him long ago for his fight there with "Fred" May The expulsion of Ellison from the Racquet Club \$5.550.557 61 was needed to maintain the department | was attended by some incidents which caused a in proper shape through 1894. The appropriation for great stir in the club, and led Thomas L. Manson, jr., the treasurer and one of the governors, to offer The affair was smoothed over, however, and Mr. Manson consented

The governors of the Manhattan Club were eseum, alleging that there seemed to be no adequate pecially anxious to be rid of Eilison, for the feeling against him throughout the club was intense mate cost. The amount was reduced to \$250,600, but | Ellison had several times gone out of his way to bring the club's name into the papers in connection with his arrests for disorderly conduct and as-"and then I shall not stand in the way. As sault, and his last disgraceful crime gave a welcome opportunity to be rid of him forever. It was Ellison's custom, when arrested, to give the name of some fellow member of the Manhattan Club. Even when he was under suspension for causing a disturbance in the clubhouse he calmly gave the club as his address to the police sergeant.

member accused of conduct prejudicial to the interests of the club an opportunity to present his defence to the governors in person, by letter or by counsel. Ellison did not take advantage Controller's power, under the Consolidation act, to privilege, so it was taken for granted that he would be expelled at the first meeting of the

The Racquet Club had come into unpleasant notoriety in connection with Ellison's last crime because he hid himself there while the detectives were looking for him. The club was placed in the position of harboring a criminal against whom the charge might be murder. By a chance, the governors met on the night on which the Manhattan Club Board was to pass on Ellison's case.

It seems that the Racquet Club governors were inclined to be cautious, so they waited until the other board should meet and act. In the middle of the evening, a man who belongs to both the clubs telephoned from the Manhattan to the Racquet that Ellison had not been expelled because there were not enough members of the board present to form a quorum. Somehow the message was twisted up in the delivery and reached the Racquet Club governor+ in this form: "Ellison's case has not been acted on because there is not enough ground for his expulsion."

Apparently, this threw some of the governors Apparently, this threw some of the governors of the Forty-third-st, club into a panic. One of them suggested that there were several lawyers among the Manhattan's governors and Ellison had not been expelled for fear of his bringing a law-suit against the club when he got out of prison. Mr. Manson protested that Ellison had given gross offence by using the club as an asylum of refuge. He would probably go to prison for five years anyway and after that he wouldn't bring a suit, if expelled. It was resolved, however, to wait until more was heard about the cause of the supposed action of the Manhattan Club's governors, and Mr. Manson, in disgust, said that he would resign from the board. the board.

After the misunderstanding had been explained, Ellison was expelled from the Racquet Club, and the governors of the Manhattan got a quorum and took the same action. Mr. Manson was then persuaded to withdraw his resignation.

KUNNEL'S J. T. SCHARF ON THE STAND.

IN THE CASE AGAINST WORRY S. CHARLES, HE SAYS THAT HE BELIEVES THE DE-FENDANT INNOCEST

The examination in the case of Worry S. Charles, he Chinese interpreter charged with attempted extortion, was continued yesterday before at the Tombs Police Court. J. Thomas Scharf, Chinese interpreter, was the first witness In answer to questions by counsel for the defence he described Charles's duties. Regarding the case of Tom Shea Yong, the partner of Chu Shea, the omplainant in the case, "Kunnel" Scharf said that | all of the reactionary monarchical elements. he had reported against his admission to this country. The witness produced fourteen affidavits made by Chu Shen, which identified certain Chinese who wanted to land. This was in contradiction of the stinony of Ch i Shea that he had made only two affidavits of this description.

Under cross-examination by Senator McClelland Inspector Scharf said that he had employed Charles as an interpreter after his arrest on the present "I did so ' he said, "because I believe him an

innocent man." tion trouble arose about the interpreters. Charles put on an interpreter of his own from Boston. Mr. McLaughlin, the lawyer, caught him winking at the witness and there was a hubbub.

The result was the production of another interpreter. It took four interpreters to get Gee Chow's testimony. The examination was adjourned until this morning.

NEW RULES FOR SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER Postmaster Dayton has been instructed by the tion price of the publication, and the amount of subscription due, will not be permitted, and that the words "subscription price," as used in the law, will hereafter be construed as "the regular stated price of the publications without reference to any premiums that may be offered."

#### THE COURTS.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Part III.

Circuit Court-Part IV-Before Lawrence, J.-Case from Part III.

Surrogate's Court-Trial Term-Before Fitzgerald 8-s support him in the present emergency.

Wills of Joseph F. Johnson and William Hurry 10-30 a.m. Chambers-Estate of Henry Naylor, 10-30 a.m. Chambers-Estate of Henry Naylor, 10-30 a.m. Chambers-Estate of Henry Naylor, 10-30 a.m. Ended the Beisinger, Lucy A. Machilesh, Enward P. Wadhams, John P. Maun, James Hale, Elizabeth J. Smith, Smoon Anerbach, 10-30 a.m. mon Americach, 10 30 a.m. Common Pleas-General Term-Adjourned until October

Motions.

Coronno Picus Equity Term Before Bischoff J.—Nos.
10, 23, 26, 33, 72, 80, 89, 34, 109, 93, 22, 39, 56, 71,
81, 50, 22, 40, 44, 5c, 58, 88, 97, 99.

Common Picus Trial Term—Part I. Before Daly, C. J.—
Nos. 18, 3, 129, 1313, 1465, 1911, 263, 689, 1243, 586,
129, 1259, 834, 1162, 1374, 1309, 1350, 1552, 1885, 1247,
223, 1100, 768, 1441, 1420, 585, 1321, 1005, 777, 1023,

223 L200, 768, 1441 1420, 585, 1321, 1053, 1217, 1023, 1407.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part III—Before Bookstaver, J.—Adjourned until tomorrow.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part III—Before Pryor, J.—Cases from Part I.

S. perior Courl—General Term—Adjourned for the term, Superior Courl—Special Term—Before Children Courl—Special Term—Before Dugro, J.—Nos, 439, 454, 455, 474, 516, 521.

Superior Courl—Equity Term—Before Dugro, J.—Nos, 112, 32, 441, 442, 540, 154, 146, 147, 148, 149, and eighteen Elevated Railroud cases.

Superior Courl—Trial Term—Part III—Before Sedgwick, 2 J.—Nos, 1022, 1931, 1542, 1465.

Superior Courl—Trial Term—Part III—Before Freedman, J.—Nos, 124, 1481, 1482, 1201.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part IIII—Before McAdam, Land, 1655, 184, 185, 200.

City Courl—Special Term—Defore Van Wyck—F. Solvano, Cont. Trol. 1970-1915 111-19-190 Acadam, in W. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, Locinges, Parior and Musical Cabinets, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo et al. Divano, City Court. Speci

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST FRANK ELLISON. A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

PRUSIDENT PEIXOTO AND REAR-ADMIRAL MELLO-WHAT THEY STAND FOR AND WHO ARE STANDING BY THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I feel that it is due to my Brazilian friends and to myself that I should correct some of the wild, sensational statements now going the rounds of the newspapers and purporting to have been made by me concerning the present revolution in Brazii. This can best be accomplished, perhaps, not by contradicting them in detail, but by stating, as briefly as possible, what may be said safely at present on the subject. It would serve no purpose to attempt to go into the causes which have led up to the present revolt of the Navy under Rear-Admiral Custodio Jose de Mello; it would take us into the intricacles and into the complex system of plots and counterplots which characterize the partisan politics of the Latin races, and which the Brazilian Republic inherited from the Empire. It is necessary, however, to mention some facts quite remote from present occurrences in order to a clear statement of the case. There has been for many years a jealousy, or

The constitution of the Manhattan Club gives any serious political disturbance. From the beginning of things in Brazil, the Army and Navy have been important factors in politics. The two branches of service, however, made common cause against the last Imperial Ministry, under "Ouro Preto," and joined hands to overthrow it. It may be safely stated that their object was the overthrow of the Ministry Instead of the Empire, and the proclaiming of the Republic was an afterthought. In the new Republic the Navy was represented in the Provisional Government by Admiral Edwardo Wandenkolk and the Army by Field-Marshal Deodoro Fonseca, as President. The Republic was declared in the name of the Army and Navy for the people. The people had not, however, been consulted. The old jealousy very soon showed itself again, and things did not go very smoothly between Wandenkolk and his col-leagues of the Provisional Government. He withrew, however, without an open rupture. He was elected to the Senate, and has been in the opposition ever since. He was connected with the "Seabra" conspiracy and deported with the others. Your readers are all familiar with the "coup d'etat" of President Fonseca and his secretary, Lu cena, supported by the Army, dissolving Congress and proclaiming himself temporary Dictator, in in the present trouble came into prominence, Rear-Admiral Mello obtained possession of the war vessels in Rio harbor, deposed Fonseca and placed the Vice-President, Floriano Piexoto, at the head of affairs Mello was called by Pelxoto to the portfolio of the Navy, and was temporarily Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He was supposed to be the ruling spirit in the Cabinet, and was credited with having caused the deportation of Wanden kolk, whom he now defends. Again the Army and Navy were united. After a while Mello withdrew from the Cabinet and published a letter, in which he severely criticised Peixoto's financial poly and his interference in the affairs of Rio Grande do Sul. This "manifesto" was supposed to be a political manoeuvre, and really a bid for the Presidency of the Republic.

Now, it would be well to remember that neither President Peixoto nor Rear-Admiral Mello was a Republican at the fall of the Monarchy; on the contrary, both were high in the confidence of the Emperor, and held important offices of trust. Peixoto being Adjutant-General, in charge of the roops upon whom the Prime Minister depended a "squeich" the rebels under Fonseca. After the Republic they both "adhered." By a strange combination of circumstances, Peixoto, who was never a Republican, represents the ultra-historical Republicans, while Mello, who, though a Monarchist, was always of a liberal turn of mind, represents

A few months ago Admiral Wandenkelk made a trip to the River Plate and Rio Grande do Sul, stensibly to report in the Senate upon the real condition of affairs in that State, but really to join the rebels, and co-operate with the Taavares-Martins faction to overthrow Castilho, He selzed the merchant steamer Jupiter and attempted to apture Rio Grande, evidently expecting support from the rebel forces on land. The whole affair was ill-timed, badly planned and proved a complete "flasco." The Jupiter came out of Rio Grande and steamed north toward Santa Cather-Goe Chow, the next witness, said that Chu Shen ina, where it was captured by the Government and Chu Fong told him that they were engaged in cruiser Republica, sent out by Peixoto for the pursmuggling Chinese into the country, and that he posse, and taken to Rio, where Admiral Wanden-

ond-class mail matter that hereafter the enclosure in the Wandenkolk case the Navy was exaster-with their publications of subscription bills, orders and at what it considered an indignity put upon and receipts, which contain any other information | Wandenkolk by President Peixoto, who treated Albany, Oct. 11.—These cases were argued to-day in Republicans, embracing some members of the cort of Appeals:

A considerable number of the special flavors of the cort of Appeals: Supreme Court—General Term—Before Van Bront, P. J.,
Follett and Parser, JJ. Nos. 97, 86, 106, 81, 76.
Supreme Court—General Term—Before Van Bront, P. J.,
Supreme Court—General Term—Before Tableon, J.—Motton
calcular called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court—Special Term Part I—Refore O'litrien
J. Case on Stayvesant vs. New York Elevated Railroad
Company.
Subreme Court—Special Term Part Lefters O'litrien
Company. spring Court Special Term-Part II-Before Truax. Middle and Northern States, a majority of the Spring Cont. Part 11-Before Besch, J-Cases from Part 11 Court-Part 11-Before Besch, J-Cases from Part 11 Court-Part 11-Before Besch, J-Cases from Part 11-Be It can readily be seen that the political at-

that the Navy was exasperated and only needed a leader to revolt. On the night of September i Rear-Admiral Mello, with a friend or two, left the opera and went on board the iron-clad Aquidaban, Common Pleas-Special Term-Belore Glegerich, J.- and thence to the different war vessels in port, whose commanders were all on shore. Everything

SPECIALTIES

## ATTRACTIONS

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Established 1860.

SHOES Style, Comfort, Durability

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Do you know we advertised last Sunday that we would offer all our Gentlemen's Shoes and fifteen lines of Ladies' Shoes, all the latest styles,

# AT COST?

If you know it DON'T FORGET that you have only three more days to secure a pair-Thursday, Friday and Saturday only. Good Shoes for Little Money is our offer the remainder of this week.

cocted in the Navy Club. The performance was an exact reproduction of that by which the Fonseca-Lucena Dictatorship had been overthrowa Rear-Admiral Mello was, at daybreak on September 6, in charge of every Government war vessel in port; he hoisted his flag on the Aquidaban, and sent word to President Peixoto to leave the Gov-

ernment in six hours. Up to this point the revolt had been a perfect success. But Peixoto refused to be deposed, and took energetic measures for the defence of the city. Rear-Admiral Mello issued his manifesto to the nation, in which he accused President Peixoto with having violated the Constitution and with squandering public money, disclaiming any desire to govern himself, claiming only to act from patriotic motives and in the interest of the people's

desire to govern himself, claiming only to act from patriotic motives and in the interest of the people's liberties, which he considered in danger. So far as the fleet was concerned he was, and still is, master of the situation. The fortress Villegaisnon, within the harbor and in the city, remained fathful to the Government, but promised not to fire on the fleet. Santa Cruz, which commands the entrance to the harbor, and is on the opposite side of the bay from Rio, was uncompromisingly true to the Government.

Among the vessels captured there are some very powerful warships. The Aquidaban is, however, only fit for service in the bay, as some important parts of her machinery are on shore. The Republica, the Tiradentes, the new gunboat Almirante-Tamandare, the frigate Amazona, the powerful gunboats Trajano and Marajo, six torpedo boats and a wooden frigate form a fleet capable of do-and a wooden frigate form a fleet capable of do-and a wooden frigate form a fleet capable of do-and to the Frigorifico Company, sister ships of the Jupiter. The cruisers stationed at Bahla, Pernambuco, Para, Maranham, and others in the southern waters, probably eight or ten in all, are supposed to remain faithful to the Government.

Rear-Admiral Mello undoubtedly expected Peixoto to yield promptly, as Fonseca had done, and was unprepared for the stubborn resistance he has encountered. That his plans contemplated no such turn of affairs is shown by his erratic and inexplicable movements since. On September 6 President Pelxoto took steps to guard the coast line. The next day he sent a considerable force of troops and artillery to protect Praia-Grande, or Nictheroy, the capital of the State of Rio, on the opposite side of the bay, some five or six miles distant, by a circuitous fand route of fifty or sixty miles, in order to keep open his communication with Santa Cruz.

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ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS INCREASING.

A CHECRFUL INDICATION THAT GAVE NEW EN COURAGEMENT TO WALL STREET

There were \$1,705,000 Clearing House loan certificates cancelled yesterday, leaving \$13,315,000 certificates outstanding. There were \$800,000 called for retirement to-day. At Boston the day's can-cellations (\$280,600) nearly liquidated the entire remaining issue, which now is only \$145,000. money markets are growing steadily toward case in consequence of this rapid liquidation, and extraordinary bank obligations and time loans are said to have been made as low as 4% per cent for

The Stock Exchange was elated yesterday over the report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the first week of October, showing an increase in gross earnings over the corresponding period of 1892 of \$46,626. The gain was equal to nearly 5 per cent and was the first increase reported in months. The news reached the floor of the Stock Exchange a little after noon, and it was greeted with hearty cheers. Brokers hailed it with delight as a substantial sign of improving condipassenger business expected in the closing days of the World's Fair at Chicago, the buils are hopeful that St. Paul's report foreshadows further en-

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS AND MISSING.

Every one who knows Carl Straletcke, the treasurer of the German Kueger Bund and the German-American Schuetzer Bund and Shape for the Schuetzer Bund and \$1,200 Cattle Feeding rose 3 per cent, Chicago Gas and American Sugar Refining closed a shade higher remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, in regions



BANKRUPT SAID TO BE FORGER.

LOUIS ROLLER ACCUSED OF HAVING FLED THE CITY.

HE IS A PLUMBER WHO FAILED SIX WEEKS AGO-THE AMOUNT OF THE FALSE NOTES

SAID TO BE OVER \$35,000. Louis Roller, plumber, of One-hundred-and-eigh-teenth-st. and St. Nicholas-ave., who failed about six weeks ago, is accused of forging notes for a large amount which he used in his business. It is also said that he has been out of the city for some time, in consequence of creditors learning his methods. It is alleged that he forged notes of various builders and contractors for an amount over \$35,000. Horwitz & Hirshfield represent creditors for over \$20,000, and the lawyers said yesterday that they feared all the notes were forgeries. They further said that Mr. Roller had left the city, and they

impressed with the fact discountries of the first outgrown its quarters. As a temporary relief to this overcrowding the congregation of the First Collegiate Reformed Church has placed its reception rooms, on the first floor of its new building, in One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., near Thirdave., at the disposal of the young women when giving their entertainments, free of rent during the

oming winter.

Besides being used for entertainments this "annex" will be fitted up as a "noon restaurant."
where young women employed in the nearby stores
may spend their noon hour with comfortable surroundings.

A FINE FAIR AT FREDERICK, MD.

Frederick City, Md., Oct. 11 (Special),-This is the biggest fair week Frederick has ever known. The thirty-third annual show of the Frederick County Agricultural Society is a success. Honors are about even this season in the race between the Hagerstown and Frederick people. The rivalry between the two great farming counties of Western Maryland has stimulated both agricultural so-cieties to their best efforts. The fair grounds of the Frederick society comprise forty acres. With the exception of the avenues, every foot of space outside the exhibition buildings is covered with booths and tents.

Safety From a Periodic Scourge.

gion, against the periodical scourge which threatens to assail you in the form of chills and fever or some of the forms of miasma-born disease? It goes without saying that you do. Then, instead of using quinine or other aikaloid and mineral drugs, which merely relieve and are always detrimental to general health, seek aid where it where melaris is far more violent and prevalent than it is on this continent, eradicates it completely from the system. Biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints, neuralgia and rheumatism are among the naladies to which the national tonic and corrective is adapted. Physicians everywhere know its genuine worth.